FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Locus Map



Recorded by: Lara Kritzer, JM Goldson community preservation + planning

Organization: Hanson Historical Commission

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

91-0-16-0

Hanover

HNS.227

Town/City: Hanson

Place: (neighborhood or village):

Address: 165 Liberty Street

Historic Name: Simeon and Bathsheba Jones

House/J. Addison Whiting House

Uses: Present: Multi-Use Residential

Original: Single-Family Dwelling

Date of Construction: ca. 1841

Source: White's History, Plan No. 6, Page 107

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone

Wall/Trim: Wood Shingle/Wood

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Tall, one-and-a-half story wood shingle sided barn to east of building and prefabricated storage shed to the northeast

Major Alterations (with dates): One-story addition to southeast corner of house for ice cream shop and small shed-roofed addition to

northeast corner

Condition: Good

Moved: no \boxtimes yes \square Date:

Acreage: 2.1 Acres

Setting: Located across from Alden Way on one of Hanson's main thoroughfares in an area which combines both commercial and residential uses including local businesses and single-family homes.

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement for	m.	

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The one-and-a-half story Greek Revival style cottage sits close to the road and has an asphalt shingled gableend roof projecting towards the street. The house appears to have been built with an L-shaped cross-gable form as a lower gable roofed section extends out from the northeast corner of the main gable-end structure. The building has been significantly altered over time with a small shed roofed addition to the east façade of the cross-gable, and a much larger, one-story shallow gable roofed addition to the east and southeast corner of the building which houses the ice cream shop. The house and its later additions are all wood shingle sided with wood trim and asphalt shingled roofs. The double hung windows in the original Greek Revival style are two-over-one wood replacement windows, most of which still have working wood shutters. Two tall, narrow brick chimneys are located along the roof ridges of the house, one at the center of the main gable-end building and one at the center of the cross-gable.

The house faces west towards the intersection of Liberty Street and Alden Way. The gable roof overhangs the gable-end façade with heavy wood trim surrounding the eaves and narrow wood soffits. A wide painted wood cornice board extends around the inner edge of the pediment with a row of decorative wood shingles at its lower edge. The lower edges of the pediment have narrow returns with wood molding that is a continuation of the eaves on the gable facades. The wide wood cornice on the gable facades also wraps around the corner of the gable ends over narrow projecting capitals which top the wide corner boards on each end. While the window frames on the original building are relatively simple, with a narrow band of projecting wood trim surrounding a flat frame, the entrance surround is more elaborately detailed. The entrance is located in the left corner of the façade and overlaps the corner boards there. A projecting shelf of wood molding runs along the top edge of the wide flat frieze board and flat pilasters with narrow projecting capitals extend around the sides of the door and its sidelights. The door is a solid paneled wood door behind a later storm door and is flanked on either side by four long, rectangular sidelights. The door opens onto a small stone or concrete landing that is now hidden behind the large evergreen bushes growing around the west façade of the house. Two double hung windows are located in the gable-end above the door and on the first floor to its right, all of which are surrounded by working wood shutters. A small louvered wood vent is located in the peak of the pediment.

The north façade of the original house is solid wood shingle siding below its wide cornice until it reaches the cross-gable. The wood trim at the eaves and cornice continue around the west façade of the gable-end and wrap around the north corner of the façade. On the façade below, a side entrance is located to the right of center on the façade with two double hung windows to its left and one in the corner on its right. This entrance has a much simpler surround which appears to be a slightly wider version of the window frames. On the north façade of the cross-gable, the roof does not overhang the gable-end but still has a prominent band of wood molding around the upper edge of the pediment with a band of decorative wood shingles just below. There is no corner board in the northeast corner of this gable-end, possible because a shed roofed addition to the east façade of the crossgable is flush with its north façade. The shed roof of the addition begins below the east facades eaves and has a much narrower version of the gable ends trim along its outer edge with a narrow corner board in its northeast

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corner. A large two-part sliding door is located at the center of this addition with a set of open wood steps leading into the yard.

The wide one-story addition housing the ice cream shop extends across the entire east façade of the house and overlaps its southeast corner. On the original gable-end building, a single double hung window with wood shutters is centered on the façade in front of the addition. The long, low gable roof extend out past the facades below on each side with a band of flat wood trim along its western edge that ends in a box style return and narrow eaves along its south façade. At the southwest corner of the addition, each façade has a large picture window surrounded by narrow one-over-one double hung windows and wood shutters. The rest of the south façade is set in behind an open porch running below the gable roof. A large wood door is located in the left corner of the porch and a row of casement windows run along the wall to its right. The floor of the porch has brick paving with benches and decorations. The east end of the porch stops just short of the barn.

The barn is prominently located to the southeast of the original house and is a tall, wood shingled, gable roofed structure with large wood boards covering the original barn door opening at the center of its west façade. A row of tall transom windows runs across the top of the opening and the land slopes down to the south and east of the property, exposing an open crawl space below the structure that is only partially enclosed with siding on its south façade. A single double hung window is located in the south façade's gable end over a set of three double hung windows on the first floor. Both the south and west façade of the building are covered with vintage road and commercial signage.

A low fieldstone wall runs along the west side of the property from the northwest corner of the site to the southwest corner of the house with an opening to the north of the house for the large paved parking lot located there. An open wood rail fence runs from the southeast corner of the house to the gravel driveway leading into the parking lot to the south of the house. A brick patio and seating area extends between the parking area and the building. A small, prefabricated shed and other materials are stored behind the house to the northeast. Mature trees are located along the property lines to the north and south as well as to the east of the barn. Large bushes and plantings completely surround the west façade of the house as well as portions of the north façade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

According to White's History of Hanson, the present house was built around 1841 by S. Jones on the site of an earlier house which had been taken down at that time. The earlier house was formerly owned by L. Ramsdale and assessed to him in 1830. L. Ramsdale appears on the 1830 Smith Plan but by the 1856 Walling Map, the property is owned by S. Jones. This is likely Simeon Jones (1804-1878), born January 6, 1804 to Susanna and Simeon Jones, the third in a line of Hanson-based Simeon Joneses. Simeon, a farmer, married Bathesba White (1809-1897). They moved north to Vermont sometime between 1860 and 1870 where Simone died at age 75 in June 1878.

According to White, the house was sold by S. Jones to J. Addison Whiting (1811-1903), a millwright and father-in-law of Josiah G. Cook. J. Addison is also referred to as John A. Whiting. He is shown as the owner on the 1879 Walker Atlas and lived in the home with his wife, Almira, who he had married on September 15, 1933, and their children. After the death of Almira in 1881, John sold the home to his son-in-law, Josiah Gurney Cook, and youngest daughter, Cornelia, in 1882.¹ Josiah Cook (1843-1907) had married Cornelia in 1865 and worked as a shoemaker (1870 and 1880 U.S. Census) and later, as a boxmaker (1900 U.S. Census). The 1903 Richards Atlas shows "S. Cook" as the owner with an out-building (Barn) and what appears to be a rear addition but this is

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¹ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds 484, Book 312

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likely to be a transcription error for "J." After Josiah's death on July 10, 1907, Cornelia J. Cook sold the home to Joseph W. Clemons in 1911.²

Joseph Walter Clemons, a farmer, and his second wife, Elizabeth Scott Clemons, a Canadian immigrant, lived there until the ends of their lives. Elizabeth died on October 13, 1924 and Joseph died two years later on March 10, 1926. The heirs of Joseph W. Clemons, the children from his first marriage, Harry W, Francis, and Gertrude, sold the property to Lorne and Nellie Ferguson, a Canadian couple moving to Hanson from Somerville, in 1929.³ Lorne Locksley Ferguson, a poultryman, and Nellie emigrated to the United States in 1905 and married in Maine in 1919.

After Lorne's death, Nellie M. Ferguson, his widow, sold the home to John M and Katherine L. Perkins in 1941.⁴ The couple lived there for almost a decade before selling the home to Roy and Elizabeth Philips of Braintree, in 1950. One year later, the Philips sold the home to Joseph V. and Catherine D. Kenney, a couple from Quincy.⁵ They lived there for sixteen years before selling the home to Elaine and Edward L. Frado Jr. in 1967.⁶ Several years later, the couple sold the home to Stanley R. Fogg of Fogg Realty Trust in 1973.⁷ In 1976, Fogg sold the property to Rockland Credit Union who then sold it Russell and Nola Meiggs.⁸ In 1983, the property was sold to its current owners, Anthony and Lynda Quigley, ⁹ who operate Heidi's Hollow Ice Cream, a local business serving over 50 flavors, from the home.

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Smith, J. Plan of Hanson. 1830. https://usgenwebhansonma.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/1830hansonmap.jpg

Continuation sheet 5

² Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1098, Page 286

³ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1573, Page 228-229

⁴ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book1817, Page 75; Book 2167, Page 53

⁵ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 2167, Page 53

⁶ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 3367, Page 16

⁷ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 3929, Page 670-1

⁸ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 5514, Page 399

⁹ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 5514, Page 399

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Town of Hanson Assessor's database and property record cards, www.assessedvalues2.com/index.aspx?
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